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here asked my daughters no. after ther case was pronouncers
neprimes by four of the most skillful Physicians of this city.
Her deserve was chronic inflammation of the bowels."
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refreshments can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at
all hours of the day and evening. KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY.

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Sait River Distilleries, established 1820.

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lished by nd of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above
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Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us.

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Chemists and Druggists, Noz 151, 239, 511 and 746 TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE

e most accurate timekoepers in the world.

SPERRY & Co., No. 487 Broad way.

CAPTURE OF FUGITIVE SLAVES. — A few days since, Deputy United States Marchal Manson received information that a party of six fugitive slaves, who cince, Deputy United States Marshal Manson recovered information that a party of six fagitive slaves, who owed service in Mason County, Kentucky, were living on the Lake Eric shore, about two miles from Sandosky. He tock with him a posse of five or six men, and on Friday evening, about eight o'clock, he came upon their quartes. They made a most desperate resistance, and shouled "Kidnappers!" "White men, to the resule! "&c. They were finally overpowered, and, although the Marshal and his aids were pursued, and selveral times fired upon by a powerful party of whitee and blacks, they managed, by running with their prisoners through cornficia and woods, to successfully sinde their pursuers, until they reached the railroad track, between two stations. There they succeeded in stopping the down train by swinging a red-cofored lantern, and, taking passage, arrived here safely peterday afternem. The fugitives were taken Lefore, a United States Commissioner, where they red-colored lantern, and, manny processing additional section of the fugitives were taken before a United States Commissioner, where they owned they were staves, and were a cordingly remanded to the control of their matters, and are, ere this, sai, at their plaintenantly house.

[Clashand Engelor Col. 14]

# New-Hork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. For President ...... ABRAHAM LINCOLN. For Vice-President .... HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT. JAMES O. PUTNAM. 17. ABIJAN BROKWITH. 18. HENRY CHURCHILL. 2. EDWARDS W. FISKE. 8. Andrew Carrigan.
4. James Kellt.
5. Sigismend Kaupmann.
6. Frederick Kaup. 19. JANUS R. ALLABRY. 20. ERNJ. N. HUNTINGTON. 21. SURRNAN D. PHELPS. 22. Joun J. Poore. 7... WASHINGTON SHITH. 8.. WILLIAM A. DARLING. 24. JAMES L. VOORSTER 9. WILLIAM H. ROBBRTSON. 25., WILLIAM VAN MARTER. 27 .. FRANK L. JONES. 11. RUPUS H. KING. 28. James S. Wadsworth. 29. Ezha M. Parsons. 30. Charles C. Parker. 31. Elisha S. Whalks. 19 JACOU B. CARPENTER 18.. John F. Winslow. 14.. Jacob H. Ten Evek.

32...JOHN GREISER, JR.

15. N. EDSON SHEET. 32. JOHN 16. ROBERT S. HALE. 33. JAMES PARKED. 

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of The Dally Tringues, and the necessity of putting the first form of the paper to press at an early hear, we are compelled to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements ast be handed in before 8 o'clock in the evening, with the sin Release in the fourth page of the paper. That class of adver-discusses will be received until a late hour, but no others can be

We have, by the Pony Express, later news from California and Oregon. It is, however, quite unimportant. No progress had been made in the Oregon Legislature toward the election of the United States Senators.

It now appears that J. Sterling Morton, Demoerat, instead of S. G. Daily, Republican, is elected Delegate to Congress from Nebraska. The Legis lature stands: House, Republicans 22, Democrats 17. Council, Republicans 6, Democrats 6. In

One of the most remarkable and the most cheering events of the Presidential campaign was the great meeting at the Cooper Institute, last evening. The vast hall of that building was througed with an earnest and enthusiastic body of electors of German birth, drawn together to hear orators advocate, in their native language, the principles and candidates of the Republican party. Contrasted with the meager attendance and the empty seats which characterized a similar meeting recently held there, in the Democratic interest, the gathering of last night afforded a conclusive demonstration that the majority of our German voters are heartily enlisted on the side of Freedom. Dr. Francis Lieber, one of the most eminent citizens that Germany has furnished to the United States. presided with dignity; and speeches, distinguished alike for wit, legic and persuasive eloquence, were delivered by REINHOLD SOLGER and CARL SCHURZ. A succinct report of the proceedings will be found on another page of this paper.

## MISR EPRESENTATIONS.

If some hot-headed fools in the Slaveholding States are not stimulated into treason it will not be for want of effort on the part of the anti-Republican journals of this city. Ever since the commencement of the Presidential campaign those journals have been constantly engaged in attempting to propagate the belief that the Republicans intend to improve their approaching victory by making a sudden and violent assault upon the local institutions of the Slave States. Here at the North these aspersions are without any effect. How totally they have failed to make any impression upon the public mind is sufficiently evident by the result of the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. One might suppose that the entire failure of this system of electioneer ing, so far as those States are concerned, might have produced a change of tactics, and that in falling back upon New-York as their last forlorn hope some new method of operation would have been devised. So far from it, those jou nals have no other resource but the constant iteration of the same old story. Every expression of repugnance to Slavery, dropped by Republican orators is sedulously sought out and paraded as going to show an intention on the part of the Republican party forthwith to abolish Slavery at all hazards. Whereas every body knows, that so far as Slavery has been a subject of discussion in Congress, or has become a party test, the question has been, not its continued existence in the present Slave States. but i s extension into new States yet to be formed.

The Republican party owes its existence entirely to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to the attempt on the part of the slaveholding interest to seize upon territory, which, under a compact long regarded as the settled policy of the country, had been expressly set aside to be erected into Free States. Such being its origin, the object of the Republican party is, not the abolition of Slavery, but its restriction within its present limits. The Republicans wish to control the Federal Government, in order to have it in their power to put an effectual veto upon the projects in agitation for years past for the acquisition of new territory for the express purpose of erecting it into new Slave States. They wish also to carry out in good faith our treaty stipulations, and to enforce our own laws for the suppression of the African slave trade, the revival of which has lately become a favorite policy with many Southern politicians. They hold that the policy of the General Government ought to be shaped with a special view to the interests not of our three or four hundred thousand slaveholders. but of the millions who own no slaves, and who depend for a livelihood on the labor of their own

If the anti-Republican journals of this city really have that friendship for the South of which they make such loud professions, they will surely give over a system of misrepresentations so useless and eo dangerous. The slaveholders just now suffer enough from the constantly recurring panies of local insurrection. Why add to their torments the unfounded fear that Slavery is about to be abolished by the direct interference of the General Government? It is absurd to suppose, with the democratic principles which have always prevailed in this country, that the slaveholders can in that capacity be allowed to control the Government of these United States. They are but a small minority of the nation, and they must be content to leave the Government of the Union in the hands of those who, under the provisions of the Constitution, shall obtain the control of it.

#### WHO FILL THE WORK-HOUSE AND PRISONS.

A novel and suggestive report has lately been issued from the Department of Charities and Correction of this City. It is meager and badly arranged, as our municipal etatistics invariably are, yet there is in it much food for serious thought, and no little light upon the origin and character of petty crime and vagrancy in this community. Very recently, the Commissioners began to send petty efferders to the Work-House, instead ofkeeping them in the City Prisons, and the report be fore us records the names, national birth-place, age, and term of commitment, of 1,632 persons convicted of drunkennesss and disorderly conduct from the 23d of July to the 31st of August of the present year-the record being limited to those incarcerated from two to ten days each. The more important criminals are, therefore, quite excluded, the report dealing only with the larger and more turbulent class of law-breakers.

In this document, we find the first official attempt to dispel the very general misapp chemion that the number of arrests made by the police indicates the number of law-breakers in the City. In the record before us, we have 9,656 commitments; but this does not by any means show that any such number of persons were arrested. On the contrary, the record shows that, out of this number, there were 32 persons who had been accested and committed 75 times each; 19, 45 times; 20, 40 times; 31, 30 times; 39, 20 times; 44, 10 times; 104, 4 times: 293, 3 times: 753, twice, and only 51 once -chowing that the average of the whole was six arrests to each individual.

Now, this is true in the main of all arrests made by the Police, and assuredly true of actual commitments; so that the frightful total of 42,000 commitments to the various City Prisons in 1859 by no means proves that so many different persons were c mmitted. Dividing the whole number by 6, we have 7,000 persons imprisoned within the year, which is near the truth. But that one person in twenty of the population of this City was lodged in prison in 1859, is as increcible as it is untrue. The neglect heretofore to trace the previous history of offerders, and the ambition of policemen, who h ped to gain credit and promotion, not by the suppression of crime, but by the number of arrests, have led to an entirely false exhibit of our social condition, and fallacious statements, magnified by the jealousy of rival cities, have given New-York a reputation utterly at variance with truth and the observation and experience of her own people.

New-York labors under disadvantages which belong to no other city in the country. It is the great entrepot for immigrants, thousands of whom arrive in a state of moral and physical destitution utterly inconsistent with lives of sobriety and thrift. Lorg years of oppression, the sore pinchin, s of famine, the mental darkness resulting from the lack of education, have degraded and almost brutalized a large proportion of these people so that, when freed from the restraints of despotion government, they become easy victims to temptation, and swell the ranks of the vicious and the destitute. Their highest ambition appears to be to own a rum-shop-and next to that to patronize one. We have from eight to ten thousand low greggeries in this City, of which from 80 to 90 per cent, are started and kept by immigrants, most of them unna uralized, and purposely remaining so. These wretched pests encourage their fellow immigrants to spend their scanty carnings in drink, and lead them into habits the natural end of which is papperism and crime. There are to enemies to society so dangerous as these low grog-sellers, and we have the proof of it in the report before us.

Of the 1,632 persons named as having been con mitted within five weeks, we find that 1,180, or pearly 72 per cent., were born in Ireland alone; 130 in England and Scotland, only 53 in Germany, and 38 in other foreign countries. Of the 1,632, there are 231 born in this country; but the names clearly show that a very large proportion of these are the native-born children of foreign parents. A still more remarkable feature is shown by the return of gereons frequently committed to prison. Counting only those who have been locked up from 10 to 75 mes, we find 267 in all, of whom 209 were born the United States, whose names again show their foreign parentage. The most painful fact in these statements is, that of these 209 Irish committed. 194 were women. Mary Barry, 50 years old; Mary Ann Dillon, aged 48, and Sarah Wright, of the venerable age of 60, lead this terrible array of drunken women, each being recorded as 75 times committed to prison.

It is useless to moralize upon such painful facts as these. The truth is-as every wellinformed man knows-New-York is cursed with four or five thousand drunken vagabonds, who are perpetually in the Courts as criminals; who are rent to prison for a few days, where they are better fed and lodged than they ever are while at liberty; who have come to regard station-houses and prisons as comfortable and desirable quarters. expressly provided for their use; and who are no sooner discharged than they get again "sent up." as it is called, to live at the public expense in what to them is absolute luxury. So long as the unregulated sale of rum is permitted, these vagrants will flourish; so long as punishment is a positive relief from want, drunkenness among such people will be a recognized means of subsistence. But shut up the illegal groggeries, and make the punishment positive and exemplary, in the shape of long terms at hard labor, and we may hope for reformation. In the mean time, it is some consolatien to know that scarcely one-tenth of the petty erime of the city is of native origin.

# CHINA.

We may expect soon to hear the result of the new attack of the allied English and French forces upon the Ta-ku forts, at the mouth of the Peiho, from which they were so ingloriously repulsed a year ago. This expedition is on an extensive scale. The English have 26 gunboats and 11,000 men. including upward of a thousand well-mounted herse. The French have 6 guaboats and 5,000 Both armies are well provided with artillery. The troops, which have been encamped for a month or so past on the two opposite promontories which form the Gulf of Pechili, were to embark on the 21st of July for the scene of operations.

The plan is for the French to land at the south and the English at the north of the forts, which are to be attacked in the rear by the troops, while the gurbeats assail them from the water.

It is stated that the Chinese have made great efforts to strengthen these forts, but it is not likely that they will be able to make any effectual resist. ance to the forces now directed against them. It is uncertain, however, what progress the allied expedition will be able to make beyond the capture of there forts. The rainy teason commences about tre midd's of July, and up to October the country

is likely to be dooded and the roads impassable, so that the march upon Pekin may perhaps be delayed

to a second campaign. The withdrawal of the Imperial troops from the more Southern provinces to defend the approaches to the Capital, seems to have given a new impetus to the rebels of whom not much has been heard for two or three years past. They have captured two or three great cities of the central provinces, and but for the presence at Sharghae of French and English troops, that chief mart of the foreign trade of the empire would have fallen into their hands. As it is, the communication with the interior is effectually cut off, and the commerce of the city seriously interrupted. It is also alleged that the rebels have got possession of the passes by which the two great staples of tea and silk reach the port of Cantor, and are thus able to impose on those articles such transit duties as they may see proper. So far as the interests of European trade are concerned, the allied torces might perhars just as well have been directed against those plunderers-for such they are-instead of being drawn off against Pekin. According to accounts received at Washington, our Embassador, Mr. Ward, and the Russian Embassador, have proceeded to the Peibe, in order should any opportunity occur, to offer their services as mediators

#### THE REIGN OF TERROR.

There is an old German fable of a wizard who had in his service a familiar sprite, who came at the magic word of command to do all sorts of meniat duties. A lazy servant, who had learned by listtening, the secret spell, invoked, in the absence of her master, the presence of the familiar, and ordered it to bring water. The command was obeyed, and the water poured into the vessel, where it was needed. Then a second was broughta third-a fourth-and the vessel was full to overflowing. But the foul fiend desisted not, and bucketfull after bucket-full was fetched in rapid succession, and the house floor was soon flooded. The fool ish servant, in her fright and rage, forgot the word of exorcism. She first commanded, then stormed, and at last entreated. But the faithful demon dis regarded alike all ordinary orders, and the most abject prayers, for it was bound by its compact to render obedience to the wizard-word that invoked its presence, and disappear only when a like spell was pronounced. "Water, water everywhere"-it would not cense from its labors, and the prayers and shricks of the poor foolish maiden were lost presently in a last drowning gurgle. But the fiend never berded, but still added to the flood, till fields and farms were overwhelmed, and a delege was threatened; and when the wizard returned from his journey, and stand the mighty rush of many waters, he found a desolated country and a drowned The moral of the story is obvious, and we es-

pecially commend it to our friends of the Slaveholding States. Nothing is easier than for them to create a panic of insurrection, and the unreasoning multitude may be led to believe that such will be the result of a Republican ascendency in the North, and that their only safety is in immediate disunion. Like the foolish servant girl, they call on the foul field for a couple of buckets of water, but are they sure that the two buckets will not grow to a flood? Insurrection may be a good servant, but it would prove a terrible marter; and we are by no means certain that, if once invoked, it may be easy to allay it Four millions of slaves are not a plaything. The moral element among them has not been largely developed, and they are peculiarly sensitive to the impulses of the animal passions. Four millions of people with large capacity for feed, but, for the most part hungry; sensitive to temperature, but, for the most part, naked; inclined by natural instinct to domestic ease and comfort, but, for the most part, lodged in hovels; largely endowed with social affections, but denied, for the most part, the secred right of marriage, and the sacred duty of parental central; - four millions of people so created and so restricted would come into persession | as Gibben used to do certain untranslatable things, of a very fatal rotion, if persuaded it is not, as in his case, because there is any parthat the race holding them in subjection were I culer barm in it. But a quarter of a contary seized with a sudden fear that they meant to right ago a watery revolution set in. Combe, we rather in Ireland, 30 in other foreign countries, and 28 in | these Trongs, and that even the very suspicion of such an intention on their part, was sure to bring down upon them the vengeance due for premeditated deeds of destruction by fire, by sword, and unbridled last. If in the natural course of events the direful catastrophes which are the necessary result of a servile insurrection, shall come, ac cursed are the people and the country whereby they come; but a people that invokes the fear of them with the hope that the apprehension may be turned to some ulterior purpose, are possessed with the very extremity of fatuity, the very ecstacy of a moon struck madness.

So is the South possessed at this moment. Be gipping in Texas nearly three months ago, the attempt is made to create the panic of insurrection -partly, no doubt, to influence, in some inconceivable way, the pending election; partly in the vain hope of inspiring a sincere and earnest desire for Disunion among Southern people; and partly to arrest the pascent Anti-Slavery feeling which, it is useless to attempt to conceal, is growing at the South. Any pretext, no matter how flimsy, is seized upon and magnified by the arts of the cunning aided by the fears of the timid, for the mischievous purpose of unsettling the sense of public security and leading the public indignation to deeds of violence and blood. Close upon the heels of romors we have recorded for two or three days just comes another story of a plot discovered at Plattaburg, Winston Co., Mississippi. A woman, under the torture of the lash, promised her master to reveal a secret if he would release her from further agony. To exhance its value, she assured him that it related to himself, whose wrath she was anxious to appease. What secret can a slave reveal that the master does not already know, except a plot of insurrection? Such she alleged, so goes the story, was proposed among ber fellow-slaves. When pressed for names, the frightened creature gave that one most familiar and which first occurred to her-the name of her own busband in particular, adding vaguely those of others. A meeting of the alarmed slave owners was called, and prompt measures at once taken, the promptness consisting in exterting by the torture of the whip similar confessions from other slaves. As usual in such cases, vergeance fell upon an unlucky stranger in the neighborhood, a traveling deguerreotypist, who was seized and hanged, either upon the extorted accusation of some slave, or upon the prima facie evidence that he must be an Abelitionist because he was a

Here seems to have been a mere senseless paoie. Not so in Texas. There, there has been unquestionably a plot-a plot not of siaves, but of white mer, is terded, at any cost of life and of property,

Northerner.

of settlers, ch'effy Methodists. The power of ment of our animal economy. It is a constant expropagandism in this sect is very great, and the fluence of some of their Northern preachers in Texas has aroused the apprehension lest their Anti Slavery convictions should undermine the social fabric. There is no evidence that these men have taken any active measures to disseminate their Anti Slavery principles, but have trusted, if they have reflected at all upon the subject, to the silent influence of their own example, and the discipline of the Church. Nevertheless they have been marked for destruction, and even flight does not seem to have availed to save them. The fate of the Rev. A. Bewley is still grapped in mystery. It is known that he had escaped from Texas, but was arrested on the 3d of September by a meb of about 300 men near Fayetteville, Missouri, who declared their determination to take h m back to Texas and there hang him. A letter, signed "Wm. H. Bailey," has been pub-I shed, which, it is said, was picked up on the roadside, addressed to Mr. Bewley, revealing a plan of insurrecti n. The friends of that gentleman beheve it to be a forgery, as no such person as "Wm. "H. Bniley" is known; but it is enough to hang him, and was probably forged for that purpose. By such summary vergeance it is hoped that all of his co-religionists who escape death shall be driven into exile or forced to an open denial of their religious convictions. But the madmen who propose by such a method to strengt in the cause of Slavery, foolishly forget the natural reaction which always ollows persecution, and feel to remember that these who sow the wind in arousing the hope of vengeance in one class and the fear of it in another, may reap the whirlwind.

### THE PHYSIOLOGICAL PARADOX.

There is no doubt at all about the fact that " we are fearfully and wonderfully made." But it is quite as fearful and wonderful a thing to contemplate how wide is the proverbial disagreement of octors as to how this curious machinery of ours, by which we live and move and have our being is pert to be kept in good repair. Our agcestors need to think that a glass of order at breakfast, a ittle brandy and water or punch at 11 o'clock, half a bettle of wice with dinner, a little more punch in the afternoon, and a comfortable nighteep of hot whicky toddy on going to bed, was a very moderate and salubrious distribution of the moisture necessary to keep the human clay well tempered. But the Temperance Movement came dong, and made wild have among these house ald usages. Then Mr. Sylvester Graham and Dr. William A Alcott carried out the dietetic doctrines of Temperance to what they esteemed to be their logical results, and the meat was waved away from the tables of their disciples as perfunctorily as the savory dishes were conjured off that of Governor Sanche Panza by the dread wand of Dr. Scatchaway. Butter and milk were coldly looked upon as savoring of right-hand extremes and left-hand defections; and one philosopher, we recollect, took great pains and shed much ick to prove that common sait was a common nuisance, and the cause of almost all the ills that flesh is

heir to. But these were not the only incursions into our pereditary habitudes made by these physiological invaders. Our ancestors were not a bathing generation. Many an honest gentleman then thought a swim now and then in Summer, when sea or river were convenient, fully satisfied all the demands of reasonable cleanliness, if the hands and face were kept presentable. We are no Clodies, to intrade, even in imagination, upon the mysteries of the tollette of the fairer portion of mankind; but we apprehend that not many, even of them, would have incurred in those days the displeasure of St. Jereme, which good father thus expresses his opinion on the subject of female bathing: · Mihi omnino in adultà virgine lavacra displicent, qua serpsam debet erubescere, et nudam videre non posse." Though we have left this patristic -is "in the obscurity of a learned language, think, began it, but it was taken up and pushed forward, not merely by technical physiological reformers, but by regular doctors of the old school. The importance of the function of the skin was dwelt upon and enforced, and daily ablutions were erioined as strictly upon Christians as on Musaul mars. Of later days the gospel of Muscular Christianity has been preached anew, and the necessity urged of a due cultivation and development of the thews and sinews for the elevation of the race to a higher place of physical power and enjoyment Boating, ball-play, boxing, skating, exmastics, are having their day of profitable use, and doubtless of abuse as well.

But now again in the due revolution of that charge which is the life of Nature, a reaction seems to have set in. Physicians of eminence, such as the late Dr. Warren of Boston, who were among the first to recommend the daily use of the bath, or of an equivalent lustration, have charged their minds and their teachings, and condemn the practice as hurtful. Dr. Winship, the young Boston Herculer, who stands forward as the gymnasiarch of Young America in all healthful exercises, detounces the daily practice of bathing as injurious to the highest physical development. But then he encountered on his own ground by Dr. Hall, of The Journal of Health, who contumaciously turns up his nose at gymnastic exercises, asking whether our youth are to be bred up for prize-fighters, and averring that two or three hours' riding or walking s worth all the dumb-bells and Indian clubs in the world. We quote his sense and not his words. How are these discrepancies of the learned to be reconciled? Are those who rejoice daily in the comfort and refreshment of a thorough ablution and abstersion to abandon it because of this new wind of doctrine? Or are they who feel new life and vigor coursing through their veins from the daily discipline of their muscles, by the judicious use of gymnastics, to " forego all custom of exercises," as Hamlet did, because Dr. Hall holds them in light esteem? We trow not, and hold that there is a golden mean that satisfies all the requisitions of science and of common sense. The argument in this, as in all other cases,

should be from the wise use and not from the feelish abuse the practices in question. There may be excesses of bathing which are damaging to the heal h, like any other excesses. There may be, and undoubtedly are, exceedings in the attempt to inorease the extent of the muscular forces which result in serious injury to the constitution. But there are not the true grounds from which to reason as to physiclogical habits. Our whole life is in fact a struggle with the powers of Nature, in which it is part of our education to learn how to

ercise of judgment to live at all, and it is accord. ing as our judgment is sound or infirm that we erjoy the fullest use and satisfaction of our bedily faculties. We concede that excessive bathing, such as made it a vice among the later Romans, is a thing to be avoided. But we suppose that the excellent Dr. Winship washes his face and hands at hast once a day; and all we ask for all the rest of the surface of the body is what we assume he allows for these exposed portions of it. We admit that if a man lives under the conditions most favorable to health in the country, with sufficient means and leisure to spend two or three hours in walking or roing, he may well dispense with gymnastic exercises. But what are those to do who are not thus happy? Who live "in populous cities pont," without leisure for lorg walks, and without means to support what the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table calls "that profligate animal," a horse ! Dr. Hall may be assured that by far the greater portion of markind, who are not of the too fortunate hu-bandmen of Virgil, are of tais class; and it is they that have to devise methods for supplementing the infelicities of their position by more art ficial means. The fact is, the Physiological Paradex is one

that every one must solve for himself. Tuers are disadvantages of situation and surroundings to be counteracted or overcome, differing in every case, and nebody but hinself can adjust the balance of good and evil for each one. Ru'es and exhortations are of little use, if not of posit ve injury, to minds which are not capable of adapting them to the particularities of their differing idiosyncracies. The reading of medical books is notoricusty a dangerous amusement for the laity, and that of by lenic ones may not be much safer for those who cannot apply general rules to specific cases. Nothing is more to be avoided than a self-conscious, centinual ictrospection into the workings of the homen machirery. It is in itself a disease. A true hygiene is one that makes one unconscious of any machinery by a habitual attention to its principles and its workings No one can turn over the responsibility of forming his own habits to any other person or system. But, as men are generaly made, and under the circumstances in which they must live, in cities especially, we think few will go astray if they should worship the Water Nymphs to the extent of one living sacrifice of themselves every morning. Nor yet if they should with careful moderation use such exercises in their chambers, or in the gymnasium, as shall bring into play all the muscular apparatus of their frames once or twice a day. Avoiding extremes in these things, and observing the rule of not too mach in what we eat and drick, and never thinking of the matter in the intervals, we think that every one of us may overcome the peculiar disadvantages of our local position and particular profession, and snap our fingers at doctors of medicine and professors of bygiete, in happy unconsciousness at most times of having any bodies to cure or to care

Confidence we know to be the principal element in the composition of merchants engaged in the Southern trade, else we should be at a loss to understand the "entire confidence" avowed in the first paragraph of the Fusion Circular, published, without solicitation, on another page of this paper, as still entertained by Mr. Joshua J. Heary-Dry Goeds and President-and Mr. Jehial Read-Secretary and Hate. Not only is their "confidence" entire"-as entire as Barclay's Pale Ale, the real XXX-but it is also "abiding." The "confidence men" in other walks of life could not ask with graver faces or more instauating manners that benevolent gentlemen would oblige them with a small loan, than the H., S. & T. Association ask in this Circular, in that confidential way which is always so taking, that their friends will call in any day at 12 o'clock, at their Booms in the Exchange (entrance by the front steps)-the front steps, mind; none of your back slums-where we shall be happy-so happy !-" to "see you." How instructing! and how irrasistible! Of c arse "you" will bring your check-

That Messre, Henry & Co. may get all they ask for is our sincere wish. We want them to feel, on the morning of the 6th of next month, that they bave done all that man can do, especially or the defeat of Bell and Everet; in Kentucky, and that their confidence to the last may be " shiding" that entire success may be achieved." If, then, we carry the State of New-York by a majority of from 50,000 to 75,000, they may have the complete enjoyment of their "solemn apprehensions," and not trace the result, as they do in Pennsylvania. wholly to local causes." We fear, however, that the appouncement of this circular, that "in " this State the union upon the Electoral ticket is "therough, earnest, complete," is a little premature, and made before the call for the Bell-Everett Committee for Monday evening next was issued. We nevertheless give them all the help we can by publishing the appeal; and we do it, we are proud to say, without charge.

Our copy is on the half sheet of the circular. We cannot, therefore, positively say that the other side contains the usual advertisement, but we nevertheless take the liberty of announcing, with a e afidence both "entire" and "abiding," that Dry Goods and Hats may be had at the old stands, at extremely low prices for each or approved credit.

We are sorry to see that The Express does not zealouely come up to the support of the Hon-George Briggs as a candidate for Congress in the VIIth District. The Hop. G. B. is an old and a faithful American, and when John Sherman was to be defeated in the House of Representatives, no blarney was spared that could flatter Mr. Briggs into opposing Mr. Sherman to the end. Now. however, that a good word might help him, The Express will not utter it, but goes off to support Mr. Ward and John Cechrane, probably because they are original Democrats, or else because they are willing to pay more liberally than Mr. Brigge

-If the Fusion was really sincere, the Democrats would nominate two or three Americans for Congress in this city. Instead of this, however, we find them opposing the only American who is a candidate, and greedily monepolizing for themselves all the Congressional nominations. On the whole, we advise Mr. Briggs to leave the party, and to publish his reflections on the Brookses

We don't wish to create unjust suspicions against the Committee of Fifteen dry-goods men, least of all to make public anything as yet purely private; but would n't it be funcy should it turn out that this famous Committee have been sending large form our habits so as to derive the greatest amount | sums of money into Kentucky and other States, to exterminate or drive out of the country's class of pleasure and activity from the proper manage- where the contest is between Breckinridge and